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# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

OCTOBER • 1941



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## SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

VOLUME XXVI • NUMBER 5



OCTOBER • 1941

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Contributions on subjects of interest to Sierra Club members are welcome, and should be sent to the Editorial Board. Deadline for the December number is December 15.

FRANCIS P. FARQUHAR, *Editor*

DAVID R. BROWER, *Associate Editor*

Weldon F. Heald, Charlotte Mauk, Harriet Parsons,

Ruth D. Mendenhall, Marion R. Parsons,

Blanche Stallings

THE COVER—*Shi mountaineering*—a winter approach to North Palisade, during one of the attempts to make the first ski ascent. By David R. Brower.

## EDITOR'S MISCELLANY

**Check-list.** A questionnaire to determine the interests of new members was recently devised by the membership committee of the San Francisco Bay Chapter, and mailed out in mimeographed form. Returns aren't yet complete enough to merit publication, but the interest shown in the questions is such that it is believed that all members may enjoy studying them for their own enlightenment. Members of all chapters, inasmuch as all Club activities are represented, may appreciably aid both their usefulness to the Club and its usefulness to them by checking through the form as it is presented in these pages and mailing it to the proper membership committee chairman. New members who have already received a questionnaire, but who have not yet returned it, may consider themselves hereby reminded to do so.

**Backstage.** The Editorial Board is sometimes asked why articles on this or articles on that have been omitted from the Bimonthly. Have you, too, noticed these omissions? If so, the easiest way to correct them is for you and the others to write them up and send them in. And in doing so, please note that the next deadline (announced in the masthead on this page) is the deadline. We emphasize this because hewing to the deadline is a departure in editing of the Bimonthly.

\* \* \*

**New name.** Eivind T. Scoyen, as superintendent of Sequoia National Park, requested Sierra Club support of a proposal to name Peak 12,250 *circa*, between Eagle Scout Peak and Lippincott Mountain of the Great Western Divide, in honor of Dr. Gustavus Augustus Eisen, scientist-conservationist who has now been a member of the California Academy of Sciences for nearly sixty-eight years. The proposal secured the approval of the Sierra Club committee on mountain records and place names, then of the directors, and now, according to the letter reproduced below, has the final approval of the United States Board on Geographic Names.

California Academy of Sciences  
San Francisco  
September 4, 1941

Dear Mr. Colby:

It is indeed a great pleasure to inform you that Mount Eisen is now a reality, the name having been approved by the U. S. Board of Geographic Names just recently. You may already know this, but I take the opportunity to thank you for your endorsement and interest in this undertaking by the Academy, which has received generous support from so many friends of conservation.

It is a fitting tribute to a pioneer of Conservation, the earnest leader of the Academy in its work to establish Sequoia National Park in 1890.

With sincere regards,

F. M. MACFARLAND, *President.*

The Sierra Club committee's records are now complete so far as the place name is concerned, but contain no evidence that Mount Eisen has ever been climbed, although Sierra Club parties are known to have attained the summits immediately to the north and south.

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## Federation Celebrates First Decade

Nesika, secluded mountain home (in the Mount Hood National Forest) of the Trails Club of Oregon, was for the second time scene of a convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. Over the last Labor Day Holidays delegates and officers from twenty-one member clubs attended the tenth annual convention.

Fortunately, the rainstorm which lasted throughout the three-day session lifted occasionally to permit some hikes and climbs to nearby scenic points, as well as to show that magnificent panorama, from the Point at Nesika, of the Columbia River Gorge. But, as with all activities of mountaineers and outdoor people in general, the weather had no dampening effect on the spirits of the convention; entertainments, general sociability, business meetings, and speeches by the distinguished guests proceeded pretty much as scheduled.

Nor did any of the members of the Trails Club Host Committee indicate, by word or deed, that their job of caring for more than 135 guests had been far greater than expected, and they more than deserve the enthusiastic vote of thanks they received at the end of the convention.

The business meetings, presided over by Ed J. Hughes, President of the Federation, included not only the regular discussion of recreation and conservation activities of the member clubs, but also a most valuable exchange of ideas and methods concerning such interclub problems as summer outings and general insurance and transportation practices.

Interesting talks were made by guests present from the Park Service and Forest Service. Among the guests were Lyle F. Watts, Regional Forester from Portland, Oregon; E. P. Leavitt, Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park; Superintendent John C. Preston and Chief Ranger Sedergren from Mount

Rainier National Park, and Jack Horton, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Lands and Recreation, Region Six, Forest Service.

The proceedings were summarized in resolutions and motions, and recorded in the very complete minutes. The minutes have been distributed to all member clubs and associate members, and are recommended reading for those who are interested. The resolutions expressed opposition to opening national monuments to mining, hunting, and grazing, and to Senate Bill No. 1030 (taking grazing control from the Forest Service), and asked appropriations for the sanitation and safeguarding of Forest Service summer camps and winter sports areas. Recommendations were made for small, rather than large, trail-side shelters in the Olympic National Park.

The following officers were nominated and elected: President, H. A. Hertenstein, California Alpine Club; Vice-President, State of Washington, F. W. Loomis, Olympians; Vice-President, State of Oregon, Otto Bowman, Chemeketans; Vice-President, State of California, Richard M. Leonard, Sierra Club; Vice-President, State of Montana, Lynn Ambrose, Montana Mountaineers; Vice-President, State of Utah, Ray McGuire, Wasatch Mountain Club; Secretary-Treasurer, Martha Darcy, Mazamas; Corresponding Secretary, Matilda Smedberg, Contra Costa Hills Club.

The location of the 1942 convention, again scheduled for Labor Day, could not be decided because no club was ready with a specific invitation, but both the Wasatch Mountain Club of Salt Lake City and the Contra Costa Hills Club of Oakland, California, have since extended invitations, and the matter will be decided by the executive committee.

A. H. BLAKE  
*Sierra Club Delegate*

## The Annual Dinner

The annual dinner and reunion of members of the Sierra Club will be held Saturday evening, December 6, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, Powell and Sutter streets, San Francisco. The French Room will be opened at 6:30 and dinner will be served in the Empire Room at 7. While formal dress is customary, it is not necessary, and no one should have the least hesitation about coming informally if that is more convenient. There will be a friendly welcome to members of the Club

and their friends, a few brief talks, followed by dancing. President Starr will preside. Arrangements are being made by David R. Brower, chairman of the dinner committee. Reservations for group tables should be made early. Tickets, at \$2.50 each, may be obtained at the office of the Club, 1050 Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, and it will greatly assist the committee if tickets are obtained at least a week in advance.

## What Are Wilderness Standards?

Conservationists, strangely enough, manage to voice various opinions in the matter of wilderness areas and their best treatment. Kenneth Reid, Executive Secretary of the Izaak Walton League, has written a letter to Arthur Blake, Editor of the *Western Outdoor Quarterly*, which brings out a point all conservationists should agree upon. We quote the major part of the letter, as printed in the *Western Outdoor Quarterly* for July, 1941. Do we not all concur in his contention that the best treatment is to "let them alone"?

"I would say that we are not concerned either with encouraging people to use wilderness areas or discouraging them from using them, but rather with preservation of the status quo in wilderness areas so that they will be available as such to those who desire to use them. Unquestionably mass use is incompatible with maintenance of wilderness values.

"However, if we let these regions alone and just plainly desist trying to sell them to the great mass of people who have no real interest in them and would be most unhappy if taken on a real wilderness trip in them, I believe we will not have to worry about the problems of over-use; which brings me down to a consideration of use as a criterion of value in land management.

"As I see it, wilderness values cannot be

measured by the same standards that we commonly set for other things. There may be some justification for measuring the value, or perhaps I should more properly say the popularity, of our national parks on attendance records, although I have viewed with alarm the tendency of the Park Service in recent years to propagandize the American public with attendance records and long figures calculated to get an increasing number of visitors each year. The value or interest of some magnificent spectacle might properly be gauged by the number of people who went to view it. However, a wilderness area is not a spectacle and its value cannot be measured properly by any such standards.

"I think one of the principal reasons why there is sometimes confused reasoning on wilderness area management is because we have attempted to apply to wilderness areas the same principles, the same deductions and the same conclusions that one would apply to a man-made thing—which a wilderness area is not.

"Present use as a criterion of value is, in my opinion, erroneous when applied to wilderness areas. The rather prevalent concept that our natural resources, of which wilderness areas are a part, must be used by the present generation to the fullest to avoid

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wasting them, is, in my opinion, entirely fatuous. Present non-use may be the very best possible use for certain areas. We are too prone to consider these matters from the narrow viewpoint of the span of our own lives, when as a matter of fact the life span of the present generation is but a brief page in the large book of time.

"We do not own the land, we are merely temporary custodians of it. Future generations have a right to a heritage including

wilderness areas which have not been intensively used by the present generation. Let's quit applying city park standards, volume traffic standards, or manufacturing production standards, to our wilderness areas. Let us see that there are proper wilderness areas available, and then let them alone. Let them be one type of publicly owned land that will escape the mania to improve upon Nature. Then the volume of human use will not be a problem with which we will have to reckon."

### Vitamin C in the Knapsack

In an article "Vitamins and the Light Pack" in the April 1941 *Sierra Club Bulletin*, H. Stewart Kimball calls attention to the deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) in a typical diet of dehydrated foods. It may be of interest to note that certain dried foods contain small but appreciable amounts of this vitamin. Sulfured dried fruits retain some of vitamin C, but unsulfured fruits are devoid of the vitamin. Professor W. V. Cruess states the following values for certain sulfured dried fruits (in milligrams of vitamin C per ounce): Apples, 4; apricots, 2; peaches, 4; pears, 3; prunes, 1. Recent studies show that dried whole milk contains 2 to 3 milligrams per ounce.

Like the resourceful Eskimo, the High Sierra Knapsacker may obtain part of his vitamin C supply from fresh fish. The following interesting letter from the discoverer of vitamin C illustrates this point:

The University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
June 20, 1941

It is rare to find a dried food that contains an appreciable amount of ascorbic acid. By blanching and vacuum drying, however, it is possible to retain some ascorbic acid in vegetable and fruit products. Of course, some of the dried citrus products and dried paprikas are fairly high in ascorbic acid and some of the reports in the literature indicate that such products as apricots can retain ascorbic acid if they are sulfited previous to evaporation. Dried

tomatoes can also be produced with a fairly good vitamin C content.

With regard to fresh fish, there is sufficient evidence, particularly from the Scandinavian laboratories, to indicate that fresh fish constitute a fairly good source of ascorbic acid, comparable to that provided by other fresh meats.

There is a vast amount of misunderstanding on that score, as you have evidently surmised.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. KING

Professor of Chemistry

P. S.—It brings back rather fond memories to recall that wild strawberries and thimbleberries also provide excellent supplementary sources of ascorbic acid when one is on a trout fishing trip.

The human requirement for vitamin C is still under debate. Some authorities recommend 75 to 100 milligrams daily, others point out that large numbers of people receive only a fraction of this amount in their diet without symptoms of scurvy becoming apparent. Finally, it should be noted that even on diets free from vitamin C the symptoms of scurvy take many weeks to appear.

These remarks are intended to explain the absence of symptoms of vitamin deficiency among Knapsackers in the High Sierra. There is no intention to suggest that additional vitamin C should not be included in the dried food list. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) tablets, as suggested by Kimball, are an excellent supplement.

THOMAS H. JUKES

## Ski Mountaineering Gains in Importance

The sport of lightweight ski touring and ski mountaineering, which has developed in the Western mountains, is now of national importance for purposes of national defense. The lightweight mobility, characteristic of this technique, has been adopted by the General Staff of the United States Army as the basis for mobile troops trained for winter and mountain warfare. Bestor Robinson, long active in the development of equipment and technique for ski mountaineering as a sport, will soon join the army as a high ranking officer to coordinate and continue this development as a military activity of immense value to the defense of this country in aiding its army to be prepared to act wherever called upon.

The ski-mountaineering test, designed by the Sierra Club as an objective standard of the ability of a person to utilize the technique of ski mountaineering, will be relied upon to a great extent in determining the fitness of individuals to apply this knowledge to military purposes.

It should, therefore, be the duty of every person interested in the sport of ski mountaineering to improve his knowledge of the subject as much as possible for the purpose of aiding in national defense. Very few people anywhere know enough of how to

travel rapidly, in self-sufficient units, long distances over rough terrain in the winter. It is, therefore, important to train as many as possible in this technique, so that experts will be available, not only as trained personnel of the army, but also as civilian guides in rough, snowbound country.

Ski mountaineering is an exhilarating activity; this pleasure can be combined with a real service to the country. Feminine skiers can also contribute very materially, for in testing equipment proposed for winter warfare use, it should be possible to convince troops that if women can travel for long distances carrying and using the equipment, men should certainly be able to. (We know that our ladies are exceptional, but this makes a strong argument, anyway.)

In preparation for the ski season, obtain as much as possible of the "book learning" required for the ski-mountaineering test, and gather together the equipment needed for actual trips into the high country. One should then proceed to pass each part of the test as rapidly as possible so that the Sierra Club will have a large group of individuals who can formally be certified as truly expert in the winter mountaineering which may be so vital.

RICHARD M. LEONARD

## Who Abuses the Mountains?

The High Trip of 1940 was just moving from Sixty Lakes Basin, across Glen Pass, and toward the next campsite at Vidette Meadow. One of the early risers of the party, who had hurried ahead on a side trip to Bullfrog Lake, came upon a fisherman who had just crossed Kearsarge Pass.

"How's fishing?" the club member asked.

"Terrible," was the essence of the reply, "the Sierra Club has just been through and has cleaned the lake out."

Now the Sierra Club had not yet been to

Bullfrog; what was more, it wasn't even going there. And had the Club gone there, chances are the trout would not have been greatly troubled; for statistics from the past two summers show that High Trippers catch about one-fourth of a fish per man day. Yet here was a chance mountain traveler, unhappy in his day's catch—or lack of it—searching for a scapegoat for his misfortune, and finding it in the person—or rather, the persons—of the Sierra Club.

Few are the Club members who have not

heard criticism of the summer trips and tearful supplications from Ansel Adams on the basis of the same mountains. The reactive status of criticism is obvious.

Those who know the mountains will never forget the letter received from the president of the Sierra Club.

Richard M. Leonard

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heard criticism leveled at one or another of the summer outings for the supposed wear and tear on the mountains that such large trips supposedly bring about. As Director Ansel Adams has put it, "We are criticized on the basis that we preach conservation and, at the same time, do grave damage to the mountains. . . . The longer we withhold corrective statements, the greater the momentum of criticism will become."

Those who have been on the summer outings know the criticism is unjust, but they will nevertheless appreciate the reassuring letter recently received from the superintendent of Yosemite National Park.

Richard M. Leonard, Chairman  
Outing Committee, Sierra Club  
Dear Dick:

During my six-day trip into the northern part of the park, I took particular pains to visit the Sierra Club campsites and the meadows. Without any exception, the campgrounds are immaculately clean, and I want to make an occasion this winter to publicize this fact. I started to tell somebody a week ago of my visit to the northern part of the park and got so far as to state that I had taken particular pains to study the Sierra Club's campsites when that person interrupted by saying: "They must have left a perfect mess—as if a tornado had struck." It was a delight to correct that impression by

stating that the camps were left in perfect condition, not even scraps of paper or cigarette butts lying around.

I have wondered, with this fine example to talk about, whether we couldn't start a little crusade this winter in the *care and use of our wilderness areas*. This program could cover many features, not merely paper-picking, but elimination of fire hazard, behavior on the trail; in other words, the etiquette of the outdoors.

What do you think of such a program? Couldn't the Club sponsor it, we lending every assistance possible?

Sincerely,

FRANK A. KITTREDGE

Superintendent

Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Adams raise, really, two problems. The club should be cleared of unjust blame. But shaking off the blame is not enough. The club should further the program necessary to keep the mountains clean.

What form should this program take?

Members who have heard this criticism and have been rankled by it may have some suggestions. The Outing Committee will be glad to receive them, so that something may be started before next summer.

D. R. B.

### "Sermons in Stones . . ."

Geologically speaking, the 1941 Base Camp at Garnet Lake in Sierra National Forest had about everything the Sierra Nevada has to offer. The very ancient sedimentary and volcanic rocks, which are much modified by pressure and folding and which are known as metamorphic rocks, gave to the region around Garnet Lake and to the upper part of the canyon of the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin River its distinctive appearance. The site of the camp, between the two largest promontories on the north shore of Garnet Lake, was exactly on the contact between a local occurrence of Sierran granite and the banded metamorphic series to the east. Over-

lying this series on the east side of the San Joaquin River were horizontal beds of lava, which were laid down long before the Ice Age, and which displayed old unglaciated erosion surfaces that bespeak a landscape of mature physiographic features, unlike the rugged montane topography of the modern Sierra Nevada. Everywhere around Garnet Lake were evidences of glaciation, and always in sight were the glaciers of the Minarets, Mount Ritter, and Banner Peak, shrunken remnants of the great rivers of ice that did practically everything to make the scenery of the region what it is today. Then over everything, from Shadow Creek down,





will endeavor to arrange showings before groups of 200 or more. The master copy of the film is available for limited showings, accompanied by a member who knows the film and can supplement its story with narration.

The first public San Francisco showing of the new color film will be made December 2 in the Pacific Gas and Electric Company Auditorium, at 8:00 P. M. Subsequent showings may be arranged through the Sierra Club office, San Francisco.

## Exhibitions in Club Rooms

The following exhibitions will be held in the club rooms, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco:

November 19 to December 20. Oil paintings by Ray Strong, including High Sierra and Marin County landscapes.

December 22 to January 3. Paintings of the Sierra by Albert Marshall.

January 5 to February 17. Sierra snow scenes, photographed by Haven Jorgensen, in conjunction with the second winter photograph exhibit (see announcement below).

## Second Winter Photograph Exhibit

Because of the keen and increasing enthusiasm among members of the Sierra Club for skiing, ski touring, and the mountains in winter, a second winter photograph exhibit will be held in the club rooms January 5 to February 17.

All skiers and others who have photographs or snapshots of the winter scene are urged to participate by sending in their albums or portfolios by January 5, 1942. For the pur-

pose of this exhibit winter is limited to the snow belt.

Exhibitors of summer photographs have customarily permitted members of the Club to obtain prints at a slight margin above cost. For this purpose it is requested that each photograph be numbered and that the price be stated. Orders will be placed through the club office and will be forwarded after the close of the exhibit.

## New in the Library

*Sierra Outpost.* By Lila Lofberg and David Malcolmson. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc., New York, 1941. 253 pages. Price, \$2.50.

*High Conquest.* By James Ramsey Ullman. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1941. 334 pages, maps, sketches and photographs. Price, \$3.75.

*Days of Fresh Air.* By Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. Jarrolds, Ltd., London, 1939. 320 + 16 pages, 53 illustrations. Price, 15s. net.

*The Audubon Guide to Attracting Birds.* Edited by John H. Baker. Doubleday, Doran

and Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y., 1941. xviii + 268 pages, illustrations. Price, \$2.50.

*We Follow the Western Trail.* By Ruth Wheeler. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1941. xiv + 160 pages, photographs. Price, \$2.00.

*Crater Lake. The Story of Its Origin.* By Howel Williams. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1941. xii + 97 pages, many illustrations. Price, \$1.75.

*Woodcraft.* By Bernard S. Mason. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1939. 580 pages, many illustrations. Price, \$2.75.

*Wildlife Conservation.* By Ira N. Gabrielson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1941. xv + 250 pages, illustrations. Price, \$3.50.

*A Field Guide to Western Birds. The*

*Standard Book for Field Identification.* By Roger Tory Peterson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1941. xviii + 240 pages, many illustrations, including halftones, line cuts and full color. Price, \$2.75.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of *Sierra Club Bulletin*, published bimonthly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1941.

State of California }  
City and County of San Francisco } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Virginia Ferguson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the business manager of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Editor, Francis P. Farquhar, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Virginia Ferguson, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California.

2. That the owner is: Sierra Club (a corporation), 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California; No stockholders; Officers: Walter A. Starr, President, San Francisco; William E. Colby, Secretary, San Francisco; Walter L. Huber, Treasurer, San Francisco.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

VIRGINIA FERGUSON, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1941.

VIOLET NEUENBURG, Notary Public.

(SEAL)

(My commission expires December 31, 1942.)

\* \* \* \*

Members may appreciably aid both their usefulness to the Sierra Club and its usefulness to them by filling out this questionnaire and mailing it to the chairman of the membership committee of their chapter, or to the Sierra Club office.

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Address—

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# SIERRA CLUB

1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco

## Questionnaire to Determine Interests of Members

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Mr.) (Miss) (Mrs.)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Following is a list, with brief explanation, of present Sierra Club activities, most of which are administered by committees or subcommittees of the Club as a whole, or of the chapters.

Please mark with a star (\*) the activity that attracted you to the Club. Mark with a (1) activities in which you would like to participate. Indicate with a (2) committees which you believe you can assist. Place a (3) after activities in which you are capable of leadership.

### OUTINGS:

High Trip	Knapsack Trip
Burro Trips	Saddle Horse Trip
Base Camp Trip	Desert Trip
Yosemite Spring Outing	

(Committee work involves planning of itineraries and menus; leadership, accounting, ideas on equipment.)

### WINTER SPORTS:

Hut and trail system	Ski Tests
Ski Mountaineering	Ski Touring
Ski Patrol	Competition
Equipment	Ice Skating

(Committee work: ideas for development, leadership for tours, interest in ski patrol, organization of races, experiments with equipment.)

### EDITORIAL:

<i>Sierra Club Bulletin</i>	Chapter Schedules
Mimeographed publications:	
Mugelnoos, Yodeler, Bonanza	

(Committee work: gathering and editing of material, knowledge of typography, advertising, assistance with routine duties of mimeographed publications.)

### LODGES:

White Rock Lake Hut	Shasta Lodge
Clair Tappaan Lodge	Peter Grubb Hut
Parsons Memorial Lodge	Keller Peak Hut
John Muir Shelter	Harwood Lodge
LeConte Memorial Lodge	San Antonio Hut

(Committee work: maintenance, improvement, work parties, ski tow, week-end leadership, reservations, safety, accounting.)

### LOCAL WALKS:

Writing up trips for the schedule, scouting, leading, entertaining.

### MOUNTAIN RECORDS AND PLACE NAMES:

Compilation of Guide to High Sierra; maintenance of summit registers and historical records; recommendations for or against place names.

### HIGH SIERRA TRAILS:

Development, restriction, maintenance of trails; grazing, fishing, sanitation, other trailside conservation problems.

### GLACIER STUDY:

Cooperation with American Geophysical Union in studies of Sierra glaciers.

### LIBRARY:

Maintenance and additions to Sierra Club library in club rooms. Exhibits.

### VISUAL EDUCATION:

Producing, organizing, and showing motion picture and slide programs pertaining to conservation, and use of mountain regions.

### ENTERTAINMENT:

Arranging dances, musicales, other entertainment programs, decorating.

### EDUCATIONAL:

Organizing and publicizing auditorium programs with a conservation-education theme.

### ROCK-CLIMBING:

Scheduling local and distant climbs, instruction in technique and safety, research in equipment and procedure.

### NATURAL SCIENCE:

Field trips, indoor meetings, publications of the Natural Science sections.

Do you have special knowledge of any of the following subjects?

Botany	Glaciology	Sketching
Geology	First Aid	Writing
Zoology	Medicine	Typing
Ornithology	Photography	Mimeographing
Astronomy	Motion Picture or Slide Projectors	

Addressographing
Outdoor Entertainment
Campfire Programs
Legislation
Others _____

Would you like to see the Club expand its activities? If so, specify:

Are you affiliated with other clubs having conservation purposes?

Are you unable to be an active member at present?

\* \* \* \* \*

You will note that this questionnaire contains no categoric listing of conservation. This, being the prime purpose and motivation of the Sierra Club, is the background in front of which all activities take place. The Conservation Committee of the Club is headed by the President and the Board of Directors, and each member, in joining the Club, has made himself a member of the committee which determines that the mountains, and those activities pertaining to them, are so conducted that the present enjoyment of the wilderness may be passed on to future generations.



